

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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NUMBER 2.

## A CHICAGO RIOT.

A Mob of Foreign Laborers Attacks the Police.

QUICKLY PUT TO FLIGHT.

Employees of the Illinois Steel Works Decide Their Wages are Too Low and Immediately Go to Smashing Things—Trouble Over.

Chicago, May 7.—About 2,000 men employed at the plant of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago struck today against a reduction of wages. To-night 700 of them attacked the gate to the company enclosures at Eighty-sixth and Green Bay streets, and in a struggle with the police afterwards several were injured, but no one was killed. The strikers have been employed by the company less than a month. Three weeks ago the wage schedule was reduced from \$2.10 a day to \$1.60, and the old men left their places were taken by an immigration of Hungarians and Poles, who have been operating the furnaces since the middle of April. They have been meeting recently and have decided that they were working too hard and too long for too little money. Thirty-five hundred laborers have been employed in the blast furnaces. The furnaces are six in number. Nos. 1 and 4 have closed for a day or two for repairs. This morning the dissatisfaction began with the crews of Nos. 3 and 4. The skilled laborers on them gradually left their posts, threatening on the day before, and at noon 1,200 men had quit work. Furnaces 5 and 6 were in operation when the mills closed for the dinner hour.

The fever was contagious and during the afternoon the men for the most part did not display the usual ardor to their tasks. The feeling was prevalent that more men would leave their posts and shortly after 5 o'clock 700 of them quit and marched out of the works. Here they were joined by their fellow strikers, and a march was taken up to the upper end of the works. The crowd halted at Eighty-sixth and Green Bay streets, and one of the big gates leading to the company's enclosure, and sent word that they wanted to see Superintendent Foster of the furnace department.

Mr. Foster did not appear at once, the mob under a rush of the gates. From the crowd bars and stones were used and in a few minutes the fence was reduced to kindling wood. The men swarmed into the yard which they had but so recently quitted, and were about to do damage to the company's property, when a detachment of police from the South Chicago station arrived and put them to flight. The men ran south, and at Ninetieth and Strand streets, met another detachment of officers, coming to the assistance of the South Chicago men. A pitched battle ensued. The police, although greatly outnumbered, used their clubs to good purpose, and notwithstanding the onslaught of the infuriated foreigners, they more than held their own. In a short time they had scattered the crowd. The police sent for reinforcements and in half an hour 100 officers from adjacent precincts were on the scene. Twenty-eight firemen, mounted on horseback, and 100 police were placed under arrest and taken to the South Chicago station. In both skirmishes eight policemen and a number of the strikers were hurt, but none seriously. Sergeant Doyle received a serious cut in the head.

A heavy guard was placed about the works of the steel company to-night and detachments of police placed on duty in every portion of the town. No further trouble occurred up to midnight.

In the riot at the Eighty-sixth street gate, the most seriously injured were police officers who went in the thick of the alien mob.

The following were hurt: Capt. Jenkins, commanding the precinct; John injured and rib injured by missiles; Officer Patrick McFawley, hit on the head with brick thrown from a second-story window; Officer Patrick McFawley, hit on the head with brick thrown from a second-story window; Officer Patrick McFawley, hit on the head with brick thrown from a second-story window.

The following officers received bruises and cuts from pieces of slag thrown by rioters: Fred Brown, Michael Loftus, John Ryan, John McManis, John O'Callaghan, William Kahl.

After the attack on the works the guards of private and city police were largely increased, nearly 100 officers from South Chicago and other stations in the block being sent in wagons to the scene as fast as horses could bring them. At midnight the company's guards were in peaceful possession of the ground inside the big fence, while the police patrolled the streets outside in picket line, preventing access to the property. The blockading by order of the police all the saloons opposite the works were closed. All departments of the great plant were closed to-night, excepting the open hearth and plate mill, where boiler and shipping plate is made. Manager W. B. Walker said he expected to be able to keep those parts of the works in operation. The strikers and their sympathizers are in the mood to fight the police without much provocation. It is denied by the company that there has been any recent reduction of wages. The closing of the plant, however, being the same as paid a year ago.

## SILVER LETTERS.

Senator Stewart Addresses Another to Cleveland.

BACK-APPEAL COVETED.

Sentences in the Chicago Letter Picked to Pieces—Senator Brice Wants Silver Kept Out of the Campaign in Ohio.

## NO COVE TAX CASES.

Arguments for a Reopening Will Be Closed To-day.

Washington, May 7.—The arguments for a reopening of the income tax cases were continued today. When the Attorney General had reached a point in his argument near the close where he insisted that the new construction would eliminate from the constitution, with reference to the exercise of the taxing power, all distinction between real estate and personal property, Mr. Justice Brown said: "If your argument is valid, Mr. Attorney General, would it not also follow that a tax laid on the income of State and municipal bonds fall within the same category?"

Attorney General Olney—I think so, Justice Brown. For the same reason.

Attorney General Olney—I think so, but (with a smile) am not arguing that point. Justice Brown—it would seem that they are alike in principle.

Attorney General Olney—I should make the same argument. Chief Justice Fuller questioned the Attorney General as to his opinion when rents became taxable as money, to which he answered that it was after they had been received and were in his actual possession. Continuing, on that suggestion, the Attorney General said: "It is intimated that, logically speaking, if a tax on real estate is a direct tax, so is a tax on personal property; and that if a tax on rents is a tax on real estate, so is a tax on interest and dividends a tax on the capital producing it. That the logical process is without flaw I am willing to admit; and I am willing to concede that the step already apparently taken is not retraced, the remaining steps are not unlikely sooner or later to follow. But I am not prepared to agree that the result, if fully accomplished will be matter for congratulation, or anything but a misfortune to a large number of people."

The Attorney General spoke briefly, occupying less than an hour by several minutes, and at 3:55 was followed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate in the opening of the closing address. Mr. Choate said that the reason why the whole country were anxiously awaiting a decision of the court, while it was to be hoped, was to be the ultimate and final decision of the case, was because they wanted to know whether or not what had been believed to be a safeguard, purchased by their forefathers upon good consideration and paid, was to be trampled under foot and its protection denied in the future.

He would treat the decision of the court lately delivered as the settled law of the land. "I submit," he said, "that this case is to be argued upon broad constitutional doctrine such as are embodied in the opinion of this learned court. It has been the fortune of this court, it has been the fortune of its successive chief justices to announce their decisions on great constitutional questions arising upon very narrow phrases in the constitution. As Chief Justice Marshall said, in a constitution of enumeration and not of definition, they did not undertake to specify and define what taxes they meant when they said direct taxes, any more than they undertook to specify what they meant when they said regular commerce—those two most potent words which have filled volumes in their construction."

All the jurists of New York; all the authorities of New York; many among these jurists being the most learned men in American law, whose names stand today as types of wisdom and power, denied that navigation came under the head of commerce; and yet so convincing, so lucid, so clear was Marshall's setting forth of that simple question, that now law students read that opinion and wonder what could have gotten into the heads of the great lawyers and judges of New York that they not only hesitated, but absolutely divided.

After having spoken half an hour, Mr. Choate yielded to a suggestion from Chief Justice Fuller and court was adjourned until to-morrow, when he will conclude his argument.

## Peddling the Bonds.

Cleveland, O., May 7.—An interesting story about government bonds came to light to-day. An agent of the bond syndicate which is the late issue of 30-year 4 per cent. bonds has been in this city offering large blocks of them for sale. The price paid by the syndicate was in the neighborhood of 104. Subscriptions were taken for 121-2 and as high as 130. The price for which they were offered here was 118. The agent was unsuccessful as no Cleveland capital was invested which seems very strange in view of the fact that the 118 mark is 2 points below par.

## Sugar Famine in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 7.—Sugar has reached the famine stage here and wholesale grocers are trying in vain to supply the sudden demand. The closing of the trust refineries here for some time and the light buying of the wholesale men on account of the poor demand account for the present state of the market. Sugar advanced 1-16 cent a pound.

## Soldiers in Charge in West Virginia.

Bluefields, W. Va., May 7.—The strikers gave a taste of martial law last afternoon. A crowd of 200 Pocahontas miners were held up at No. 1 tunnel this afternoon on their way by a detail of 1 of the Lynchburg Home Guards under command of Lieutenant Seabury. No resistance was made. They were told they could not go by without a pass and Major S. M. Jones refused the pass. Quite an excitement prevailed for an hour or two. A summary of the day's occurrences does not reveal any special advantage that either side has gained.

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Washington, May 7.—For a brief time within a very brief period United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada has been called upon to incite an open letter to President Cleveland. It bears date of to-day, and has for its inspiration the recent letter of the President to Governor Stone of Mississippi, which the Senator in the very first words of his last epistle characterizes as "admirable" and as wholly exonerating the President from "all suspicion of shrinking" from his constitutional duty of personal participation, as the Senator writes, "in the political controversies which agitate the people."

"Your treatment of contemptuous officeholders," he continues, "illustrates the benefits of civil service reform when you tell them that in the interest of good government, office holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with."

The Senator quotes from the letter of the President and comments liberally thereon, each sentence or paragraph quoted and the criticism attending it, fraught with an application of Senator Stewart's views on silver question.

The Senator also quotes from the Chicago letter of the President, in which occurs the sentence: "Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of things he has to sell is not nearly \$20,000 lost by him of things he must buy will not remain stationary."

The comment upon it contains this suggestion: "The discovery you have made that the sales and purchases of the farmers and planters in a cheap market exactly balance each other, and that what is lost by the low price of the products of the question and shows us full compensation of all the principles of economic science."

The sentence furnishes a theme for a rather extended commentary upon the President's views upon the money question.

## Tangled Financial Questions.

Lincoln, Neb., May 7.—The Supreme court to-day made an important ruling in the suit of the State against ex-Treasurer Hill to recover \$200,000 lost by him in the Capital bank failure. The court holds that a treasurer is an absolute insurer of public funds coming into his hands. This is one of the steps toward the determination of a big suit, the ruling means that the treasurer must turn over and account for all funds received by him. The next two important points are the sufficiency of Hill's bond and what part the depositors' law is to play. The State says he has received and not accounted for \$200,000. The States theory is that he shall be charged with checks and drafts which he received. According to the State's own theory the defense claims if drafts and credits were money when received by Hill they were also money when he turned them over to his successor, therefore he has fully accounted for funds coming into his hands. The question of what constitutes money may yet be brought up. The trial has now been going on eight days and there is no sign of an immediate termination.

## 39 CE PROTESTS.

He Does Not Want Ohio Democrats Committed to Free Silver.

Columbus, O., May 7.—The following letter from Senator Calvin S. Brice was received by a prominent Democrat here to-day:

Dear Sir: I am informed that well-known friends of the free coinage of silver are organizing and conducting an active campaign among the Ohio Democracy for the avowed purpose of securing declarations pledged to the adoption of resolutions in the State in the election of 1896, the Ohio Democracy to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, distinct in opposition to the expressed views of our Democratic President.

For one, I shall contest this in the State convention, holding that we should not consent to have the doctrine of the advocates of free silver made a test of Democracy in the State of Ohio; or that those who believe in and uphold the doctrine of President Cleveland upon that subject, should be driven from the Democratic party.

It seems that our friends in the State, however their views may be, are conducting a money question, ought to see the danger and bad policy of making any such test.

In my judgment it would not only cause a repetition of the defeat we sustained in the State last year, but put the party in a hopeless minority for a long time in the future.

It would certainly make it difficult if not impossible for many who occupy the same position as myself to take an active part in the campaign this year, although we do not propose to leave or be forced out of the Democratic party, and I personally would not omit any effort to make it successful.

Yours very truly,

CALVIN S. BRICE.

## GOING TO A FIGHT PEOPLE.

Baltimore Will Send a Delegation to the Memphis Conference.

Baltimore, May 7.—The Baltimore board of trade will send three delegates to the Memphis sound money convention. The committee on banks and currency submitted a report which was accepted and President Cleveland will appoint the delegates. One report is in part as follows: "Your committee views with alarm the danger which now threatens the credit of this nation. The silver men, calling themselves bimetallists, desire to establish silver monometallism by the

## ADOPTION OF FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE.

and they would save every one else believe that the United States can, under a silver standard, maintain her credit in the eyes of the civilized world. By skillful machinations and by catering to popular passions, they are attempting to force upon the masses of the people a preparatory to making free silver, the main issue of the next Presidential campaign. "In order to resist and overcome this work the men who have the real interest of this country at heart must lose no time in organizing. The only more convention, to be held in Memphis, Tenn., on the 23d of May, is the first step in this direction and your committee recommends that the invitation conveyed through Judge Patterson to send delegates to it be accepted. There is no question before the public about which it knows so little. An educational campaign must be initiated and since the West is the stronghold of the silver party, the South may prove to be the battle ground of the great approaching controversy."

## THE WARRAGERS.

One Branch of the Order Excommunicates the Others.

Baltimore, May 7.—The controversy which began your ago in the Order of Bikes has reached a crisis. Grand Exalted Ruler Edwin B. Ray to-day gave to the United Press a copy of an official circular which will be forwarded to and read in all the lodges of the United States. In which it is stated that "any subordinate lodge or lodge refusing allegiance to the grand lodge, defying its authority, attempting or claiming to exercise the rights and functions of Bikes by virtue of any pretended authority from any other power or body, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of schism."

The proposed meeting of a self-constituted body of Bikes to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 10, A. J. lodges that have elected a delegate to go to Buffalo are requested to reconsider their action and reaffirm allegiance to the grand lodge, which will convene in annual session at Atlantic City, N. J., July 8.

The grand exalted ruler quotes section 13 of the constitution, which says that any grand lodge member participating in the deliberations of any body unlawfully assuming to be the grand lodge of B. F. O. E. shall be suspended from membership in the case of Bikes, and shall be expelled from the order, and shall be liable to a fine of \$100. "While the order exists, its laws must be obeyed."

## American Trotting Association Meeting.

Chicago, May 7.—The fourth biennial congress of the American Trotting association met at the Auditorium Hotel to-day. The sessions were necessary to complete their business and the meeting adjourned sine die to-night. Committee or credentials reported 80 members of the association present.

W. H. Dams of Terre Haute, Ind., was elected president; G. B. McFall of Oklahoma, first vice president. The following were elected: J. C. H. of Kentucky, Benjamin Sagnaw, Mich.; N. J. Coleman, St. Louis; George H. Ely, E. J. O. M. K. Jones, Red Oak, La.; Ande C. E. Lewis, Ottawa, Ill. The next regular meeting of the association will be held in Chicago on the first Tuesday in May, 1898. Several new changes were made in the rules. The reports of the officers were read. The secretary's report shows a total membership of the association of 816 members; the total assets are \$17,702, with no liabilities. There has been received from the trust fund since January 1, 1892, \$34,320 belonging to immigrants and members, and paid out \$25,418, leaving a balance of \$8,902.

## The Durant Murder Case.

San Francisco, May 7.—The attorneys for Theodore Durant claim to have secured some testimony that they think will enable them to bolster up an alibi in the case of the woman who was hanged for the murder of a man. It has been learned that the witness is a woman who conducts a hair-dressing establishment, and it is said that she has communicated with attorneys to the effect that Minnie Williams entered her establishment at 8 o'clock on the evening she disappeared. This statement is in direct conflict with the testimony given at the preliminary examination.

## Courier Demonstrations.

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—Extensive preparations are being made by the Tennessee bimetallists for two great demonstrations in this State at Memphis on May 24 and at Jackson on May 25. The orator on the occasion will be Bryan of Nebraska, who is anticipated that these two demonstrations will be the greatest in the history of the State.

## Another Fresh College Man Suspended.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 7.—Freeman Field of Detroit was suspended for one day for his refusal to accept the university to-day, making the fourth sophomore to be suspended for the kidnapping of the freshman classmaster. Two more lads engaged in the same enterprise have been discovered and will be punished by the law law to-morrow.

## Silver Bryan and Godley McKinley.

Salem, Oreg., May 7.—Governor William McKinley will be the orator on Republican day and Hon. W. J. Bryan on Democratic day at the Oregon State fair here, Sept. 21 and 22. Both have accepted invitations and will be given a rousing welcome.

## More "Tribune" Litigation.

New York, May 7.—Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court to-day granted an injunction preventing the restraining William V. Zancus from publishing any play or drama presenting scenes, plots or characters from the "Tribune" of May 7. The judge granted the application made by John W. Barker, et al., on an injunction against the mere use of the word "Tribune."

## Concentrating at El Paso.

London, May 7.—A dispatch from El Paso to the Central News says that the Chinese and Japanese peace envoys have arrived at El Paso, where the ratification of the treaty of peace are to be exchanged. The dispatch also says that a score of foreign warships are now at El Paso.

## ANOTHER BIG STRIKE.

30, 000 and Battle Mountain Divide Honors for Location.

SAVE CRE N T-REE C.A.V.S

The Last Dollar, Modoc and Burke-Vein Five Feet Wide With Rich Pay Streak—Various Items From Camp.

## Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 7.—Another very important strike has been made in camp. The latest is in the Last Dollar lode which is situated in the saddle between Battle and Bull mountains and is on the particular portion of ground known as the turks and Dollar lease, called on account of the ground being on two claims of that name which are in conflict at this point. The vein, as it at present shows up, is five feet wide and carries a 20-inch streak of rich ore that runs from three and one-half to 1 1/2 ounces in gold to the ton. The remainder of the vein averages about one ounce to the ton. The shaft is now down 35 feet, so in the usual run of things there is lots of room for improvement if such is necessary. The workers found that the ore was getting richer two or three days ago and had some assays made. The result was that they at once had an ore platform erected and they now have a car load of ore ready for shipment, some of which is very rich. The strike is quite important from the fact that it carries the veins of Bull hill to a further point south than they have ever been opened up at before.

The Modoc lode is just south of the Last Dollar and as soon as the strike was made in the latter claim the trend of the vein was traced out and this morning the workers were taking out some very good looking stuff in that ground from what is thought to be a continuation of the Last Dollar vein. On the south end of the World's Fair lode better ore was found to-day than has ever been taken out of that claim before. It is said to run away up in the hundreds.

The Lucky Guss strike is surprising everyone. A great number of people visited the claim today and came back wondering at the richness of Cripple Creek and Bull hill in particular. A fresh lot of assays were made on the ore this morning and the lowest they could get was \$180 to the ton.

The engine, belonging to the Nugget company, has received its new machinery. The boiler is a 60 horse power and the rest of the plant is a counterpart of that erected on the Elkton, a little way down the hill.

The Mine to S. lode, south of the Ocean ave. on Squaw mountain is getting out and saving a little pay ore.

The big tunnel which is to pierce Squaw mountain, is gaining depth at the rate of eight feet every 24 hours. Only two shafts are now employed but this is to be increased to three in a few days.

The Brooklyn lode, located on Bull hill and owned by Mr. W. S. Stratton, is being prospected by James Casey. Nothing of value has yet been found on the property.

In the Ingham a nice streak of ore has been opened up at the 170 foot level. Mr. John Waterman, the able superintendent, is of the opinion that he will make it the biggest mine on Raven hill.

The Londonderry mine has had a nice plant of machinery erected upon it.

## ECADORIAN REVOLUTION.

It Is Liable to Prove a Pretty Serious Affair.

Washington, May 7.—The United States cruiser Ranger left Buena Ventura May 6, under cables orders to proceed with all possible dispatch to Esmeraldas for the protection of American citizens and property endangered by the revolution which has commenced in Ecuador. The State Department was in possession of advices of this revolt at least 10 days ago, but the facts have been until to-day successfully withheld from the public. The authorities frankly say, however, that on the request of the State Department, urgent instructions have been sent to Commander Watson of the Ranger now at Buena Ventura, 500 miles from Guayaquil, J. D. Tillman, the new American minister to Esmeraldas, left Washington Apr. 10 for his post at Quito, the capital, and should be in Guayaquil by this time. The journey from the port to the capital is accomplished only by primitive vehicles and usually takes three weeks. The provinces of Canar and Los Rios, where the rebellion is the most serious, are between Quito and Guayaquil, and it is not unlikely Minister Tillman has been able to leave the coast.

The present revolution has been anticipated by the Ecuadorian government for the past three or four months, and, according to private letters received here, was expected to be more serious than Latin-American revolts usually are. The latest cable news shows that the uprising is general, extending to all the more important provinces near the coast, and that it is exceedingly well organized.

## The Cuban Revolution Short Lived.

Washington, May 7.—The Spanish minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, in receipt to-day of a dispatch from General Martinez Campos stating that he is hopeful if soon ending the revolution in Cuba. He believes that the present trouble will be short lived and that the restoration of order in the island will not be long delayed. General Campos, Mr. Dupuy says was in Cuba 20 years ago when the previous revolution was in progress. He is personally acquainted with some of the Cuban leaders and his opinion of the existing situation is therefore that of an expert. In all cases where American citizenship has been clearly shown the Spanish authorities in Cuba have not hesitated to respond to requests of our State Department.

## The Cuban War.

(From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.)  
Santiago de Cuba, May 7.—A party of insurgents attacked the village of Escro, 12 miles from this city, and burned a number of buildings in the place. A train

sent with troops to relieve the villagers was stopped by the insurgents and in the fight that followed the captain in command of the troops was wounded. Gen. Martinez Campos started for Guantanamo at 7 o'clock this morning. Manuel Fumero, the Cuban correspondent, who was arrested on the charge of having aided the insurgents, has been released from prison, but has been ordered to leave the island.

## Nemesis.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—The Italian who committed suicide here Sunday, has been identified as Conny Lobarario of Chicago. In June, 1894, Lobarario shot and killed the 19-year-old son of Cosmo Coliano at 725 Peoria street and fled. The father traced him to New Orleans, thence to Dallas, Tex. He met the murderer, who assaulted him and fled to Atchison, Kan., thence to Kansas City, thence to St. Joseph, Mo., and then to St. Louis. Last Thursday Lobarario left St. Louis and was traced as far as this city. Coliano was identified the clothing worn by the murderer, but being superstitious will not have the body disinterred. He is positive the murderer has at last met his death. It is presumed that Lobarario knowing Coliano was close on his track committed suicide rather than be captured.

## A Steamer in the Mud.

Duluth, Minn., May 7.—The United Empire State, the first of the Germania line of steamers to arrive, missed the canal and a thick fog early this morning and went aground in a mud bank on the dumping ground about a mile and a half to the southward of the pier. She stuck pretty well into the mud and the tug Lyon was required to get her off, which was accomplished in a short time. The captain of the steamer claims that the fog whistle was not blowing. On board the boat were a large number of passengers, many of whom were badly frightened when the boat struck.

## The Oriental Imbroglio.

London, May 7.—The Times to-morrow will print the following dispatch from St. Petersburg correspondent: "Military preparations in the East have been suspended for a while. Russia is evidently glad to escape from her very awkward position."

## Peace is Assured.

Paris, May 7.—The European edition of the New York Herald to-morrow will contain the following dispatch from Tokyo under date of yesterday: "Japan and Russia have agreed to suspend the exchange of railroads for a month. Japan will agree to surrender Port Arthur and part of Liao Tung to China in consideration of the payment of 100,000,000 taels. It is believed that this perfectly satisfies Russia and insures peace."

## Russia G. A. R. Encampment.

Clinton, Ia., May 7.—Ten thousand strangers were in the city to-day at the opening day of the twenty-first annual encampment of the G. A. R. There included the delegates and the Ladies Aid society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Woman Relief corps and the ladies of the G. A. R., all of which organizations are holding their annual encampment here at this time. The main feature of to-day's programme was the parade and grand review. The parade was the largest held at any similar gathering for the past five years.

## Damage by Storm in Kansas.

Emporia, Kan., May 7.—The hail and rain storm of last night here did great damage to fruit and crops. Apples, peaches and cherries were all kinds, and caused the loss of one life. Reports from the surrounding country aver that hail fell to a depth of six inches on the level and in places drifted from three to five feet.

In portions of the country north of here not a leaf or a branch of fruit is left on a tree for miles. In some orchards many acres will not bear a peck of fruit. Vegetables and corn are cut into ribbons, and totally destroyed.

Two miles northwest of here M. G. Freeman and John Bartridge, while trying to cross Neosho river, were swept away by the torrent and the former drowned.

## Hail in Iowa.

Clinton, Ia., May 7.—A terrible wind and hail storm broke over this section to-night. The hail drifted to three inches in depth. Cherry, plum and apple trees were riddled.

## TELEGRAPHIC PRESENTS.

Secretary Gresham continues to improve and was resting easily last night. At a meeting of 400 men employed on the Hennepin canal, it was decided to go out on a strike, unless the rules proposed by the men were immediately accepted.

John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer has purchased the interest of Albert Pulitzer in the Morning Journal of New York City, and yesterday entered upon the control of the paper.

Harry Keller, a dry goods man of Logansport, Ind., was assaulted by masked men in his own barn Monday night and after being beaten into unconsciousness was robbed of \$35.

The forests in the rear of Frontenac county, Ontario, are ablaze and great quantities of fine timber are being destroyed. The weather has been very dry. Men, women and children are fighting the flames.

Charles Meyer, 33 years of age, of Brooklyn, shot his wife, inflicting but a slight wound. Thinking that she had fatally injured the woman, Meyer turned the weapon upon himself and fired a bullet into his head. He will die.

The tenth annual convention of the National League of Musicians was called to order in the banquet room of the Waldorf Astoria, in Cleveland, O. There were about 50 delegates present at this morning's session, and as many more are expected Wednesday.

At a meeting of the committee appointed to select a course and date for the race between the boat clubs of Columbia, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, it was decided to hold the race in the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie on June 21. The course will be a triangular one.

Benjamin Ratchiff of Como, Colo., a prominent ranchman, shot and killed all three members of the Tarryall school board Monday morning. The victims were Sammie P. Taylor, L. P. McCurdy and George D. Wyatt. They were all unarmed, and were shot down in the school room with a Winchester repeating rifle. The trouble grew out of a dispute over school matters.











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 Address: remittances and communications  
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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,  
Editor and Publisher.

## MR. GRAVES' LECTURE.

Mr. Graves' lecture the other evening was one of the most interesting and important of the series. In fact, we do not think we go too far in saying that it was more important than any of the others, because it dealt with a present social and political problem upon the right solution of which the future happiness and prosperity of a large part of our country depends; while the rest were for the most part wholly rhetorical, and did not concern themselves directly with any such problems.

It is a great thing for Colorado people to be brought face to face with a problem which is so important in a large part of the country, but of which out here we hear almost nothing, and care less. This is a big country, and whatever affects vitally any other part of the nation should engage our sympathy and attention. It is a good thing to be made to realize that there are other things which ought to engage some public attention besides the silver question; that there are other issues which demand attention; that there are other great problems which are pressing for solution. It is a good thing to be made to realize that we ought to have an interest in whatever affects the nation as a whole, as well as in what affects this State especially.

Mr. Graves has evidently thought long and deeply on the subject of which he spoke. The solution of the problem which he offers is not a new one, but it is one which deserves consideration, although the difficulties in the way of its successful application seem to be almost if not quite insuperable. But some solution must be found, and it is of vital interest, not only to the South but to the whole country, that the solution be found as speedily as possible.

With much that Mr. Graves says, we heartily agree, with some of his opinions, as we understand them, we just as heartily disagree; but we recognize in him a man of sincerity and ability, whose sole object is the good of his country, and whose opinions are therefore entitled to respect and attention. It is a good thing to hear the other side, to listen to a man of ability whose opinions and whose point of view are somewhat different from our own. We are glad that Mr. Graves is talking on this subject, and we believe his visit to the West will accomplish much good.

## ECKELS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Eckels is one of the ablest exponents of the administration theory of the currency, and his speech in Detroit is one of the ablest presentations we have seen of the gold standard side of the controversy. It is a speech that ought to be read in this State, because from it we may learn what the strongest arguments of the gold monometallists are, and may find out the best way of meeting them. It is a great mistake to denounce and abuse everybody who differs from us on the currency question; it has a much better effect to try to understand their position and so learn to answer their arguments soberly and fairly.

It seems to us that silver advocates generally may learn something from Mr. Eckels's speech. The great point that he makes—the only one which is important, is that free coinage of silver at present means silver monometallism, and is in its essential nature flatism. He believes that there is no difference in principle between the advocate of silver and the advocate of unlimited greenbacks.

This statement is a natural sequel of the advocacy of silver by the Populist party. The Republican papers of this State have warned the people of Colorado again and again that the association of silver doctrine and the Populist notions of finance would inevitably give the impression that all advocates of silver were flat money men. That impression is now widely prevalent, and it is one of the most difficult obstacles which the advocates of real bimetalism have to encounter when they argue with Eastern people on the money question. Of course the fact is, as we believe, that real bimetalism is our best safeguard against flat money. This was beautifully illustrated in the last Congress, where the policy of the single standard gold men was to increase the circulation by adding to the currency a lot of paper money based on nothing tangible, and to add to the single gold standard the wild-cat bank. If we have a currency of gold and silver, and if paper backed by gold and silver and redeemable on demand in metal money, we believe it will be the safest possible money, and that it will be our best possible defense against flat money; but this point is not well understood even yet in the West, and we see the result of the misunderstanding in Mr. Eckels's speech.

The advocates of bimetalism should use their utmost efforts from this time on to make it clear to everybody that it is not flatism that they are advocating, but a system of currency that will be our best protection against flatism. If this is once thoroughly understood, the country will

be very near to a substantial agreement on the money question.

## THE COLORADO MIDLAND.

We hope that the appointment of a separate receiver for the Colorado Midland road means a good deal more than appears on the surface. When this road was run as a separate corporation, it was of very great benefit to the State at large, and especially to this city where its principal offices were located, and which is its terminus. Since its absorption into the Santa Fe system, it has been managed of course in the interest of that system as a whole, rather than in the interest of the people who live along its line. Through business has of course been diverted so far as possible from this route to the southern route which the Santa Fe controls, and which affords that road a longer haul. The result is that the interests of the Midland itself, and of the country through which it passes, have been somewhat neglected. It was inevitable that this should be so, for the road would naturally get more profit out of the longer haul by the southern route, and it was the business of the managers to make all the money they could for the system as a whole, rather than for any one comparatively small part thereof.

If the new receiver establishes his head office in this city, if he manages the road with a regard to its interests first, and the interests of the Santa Fe system secondarily and incidentally, he can soon build up the road to a greater pitch of prosperity than it has ever enjoyed in the past. It is one of the grandest scenic roads in the world. It reaches a higher altitude, at the west end of the big tunnel, than any other broad-gauge road in the world. It is a miracle of engineering; and nobody can be said to have seen Colorado who has not been over its line from this city to Glenwood. If its attractions were properly advertised, and proper traffic arrangements were made, it could easily be made one of the most popular tourist routes in the country. We hope that the appointment of Mr. Kistline means that some of these things are to be accomplished. If they are, it will be a great boon to the travelling public, and an inestimable benefit to this city and to the tributary region to the west.

## THE MORAL VALUE OF SPORT.

One point in regard to the baseball matches of the last two days is especially noteworthy—the excellent spirit in which the games have been conducted. The Denver men took their defeat like the thorough gentlemen they are, and the college men refrained generously from showing their jubilation in a way to injure the feelings of their antagonists. When baseball is played in this way, it is a mighty good moral discipline. The young men who can act in this way over the contests of life, and better able to give and take, in a generous and manly way, the blows that come in the struggle for existence.

This moral value of athletic contests is a point that is often overlooked, but it is one of the very greatest importance. Every man who is to be fitted for life must learn to fight—not necessarily with his fists or with weapons, but with his brains. Lawyers spend their lives in fighting. Business men are engaged in a continual contest. Every man who takes an interest in politics, as every man ought to, must engage in a series of contests. Now it is of the utmost importance that men shall learn to fight each other in business and professional work and politics fairly and in a spirit of generous rivalry, so that whatever the contest may end, there will be no ugly feelings and no personal hatred. In some of its aspects, life is like a game. Men ought to learn to play the game according to the rules, to take success without undue elation, and defeat without bitterness or rancor. In no country in the world is this truer than in America. And we are glad to be able to say, that thanks partly to the training which our American boys get in their games and other contests, American men as a rule do learn the necessary lesson, and can fight each other hard and still remain good comrades and neighbors.

So long life to baseball and all other manly sports, and may the moral virtues which they do so much to cultivate never grow dim among us.

## DIPLOMACY AND DEPORTMENT.

This administration has so far made its record solely on its manners. There has not been a single idea or thought produced, not a policy enunciated. In all Mr. Cleveland's many public documents and public-private letters, there has been no new turn of thought, no phrase that even his friends might use. They have all consisted of variations on "a grave and dignified style" and nothing else. Mere ponderosity. The arrangement of the words, the sound of the sentences have been more important than the ideas. The rest of the administration has followed suit and there has accumulated at Washington a mass of official verbiage that will be the wonder of coming generations.

Is it any wonder then that our embassy at London has degenerated into a mere center of courtesy? That there department has displaced diplomacy and patriotism is laid aside for social obligations? Bayard is not to blame. He never was much but a compendium of etiquette, a descendant of his ancestors. And in his present position he is the best representative that the Cleveland government could have. There is no danger of his doing anything that would have to be explained, of his saying anything that could hurt the feelings of any Englishman, of anything happening there that would force the people at Washington to again display their incompetence to handle diplomatic problems of grave importance.

Bayard, and his skilful diplomacy will never suit the American people, but he is just the man for Cleveland and Germany.

## THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

A year ago Tuesday morning, May 8, this paper said:  
 "The Gazette had two objects in view in opposing Mr. Hemenway's candidacy: First, to arouse the public interest in our schools, and second, to change the policy of the board in so far as it has neglected the grade schools for the High School, and some teachers for foreign. In the first we have certainly succeeded. In the second we do not know that we have failed. Certainly the board, after more than three years have been cast against their policy in these two respects, will be wise to regard the protest of a minority which polls so very little short of a majority. They will, we hope, utilize the High School to the full extent of its capacity, and find some way of abolishing at least the north annex; and they will, also, we hope, give some encouragement to home teachers by promoting them when they deserve it and by putting 'So far as we know, there is no yard feeling and no bitterness left as a result of this election. It was not a personal contest, but a contest of principle and policy. The motives of neither side have been impugned, at any rate publicly, and the whole contest has been one of the most good natured as well as one of the closest on record."

The majority have signified their endorsement of Mr. Hemenway, and we cheerfully bow to their decision, and shall support him, as well as the other members of the board in every move that seems for the public good.

Things have changed somewhat this year, but there is a great deal in this old editorial that is worthy of consideration to-day. Yesterday's fight was on nearly the same lines as those of last year. The result was different, but we hope that the same feeling of goodwill will prevail on both sides. Principles and not persons were at issue and there should not be any room for any personal feeling.

There will be no lack of sympathy with the Governor of Kansas in that without directly meaning to take from the State treasury money that did not belong to him, he should still have become technically guilty of a serious crime. No one seems to think that he is morally very guilty, but for all that, it would be unfortunate, on the whole, if he should escape from the consequences of his ill-considered action without being at least well scared, and considerably inconvenienced. Bad tape, is with all its inconveniences, a great safeguard to public treasures. The forms of law are a sort of combination lock, which, while not affording security, is a great protection. In this case, the Governor seems to have been to some extent entitled to remuneration for clerk hire and other expenses of labor performed in the interest of the State, prior to his inauguration. But he should have sought relief in the legal way, through a special act of the Legislature. To make out a false and fraudulent warrant, is a violation of his trust that cannot be tolerated. Another thing—of late years, there is a growing impression that an affidavit is only a convenient form of giving force to any assertion, without any particular reference to its truth or falsity. The Governor seems to have deliberately subscribed to an affidavit that he knew was not true. It is a good chance to make a shining example. It is hard on the Governor, but it will not be a bad thing for other public officers.

## MORAL VALUE OF SPORTS.

In another column will be found a presentation of a view of the moral value of sports, which is written from a standpoint, that, while unusual, is none the less worthy of consideration. The attitude of the pessimist is getting to be more and more unusual. With the onward progress of the world. It is easier to see now than it was a hundred years ago that the world is getting better, that mankind is becoming more gentle, more lenient in its treatment of fellow men. The writer of this letter can see in the way the world carries on its affairs, only "a false view of life." "A hazy, gloomy, with wrecked lives, despair, suicides, as the finale." It is useless to discuss a question, that is wholly a question of attitude. Very few will be found to take this same view of life. It is not a matter that argument can touch. But it is an illustration, more clear than any description can make, of the result attained when the mind is not disciplined to take the battle of life as it is; to accept the hard knocks, the defeats and discomforts as a part of life.

To a non-combatant, nothing appeals so strongly as the glory, suffering and death of the battle. He cannot share in the enthusiasm of the principles involved, he can only see the wounds, the agonized deaths, the awful suffering. The fighter in the front ranks sees these things none the less, the groans are as loud in his ears, his sympathies are as keen, his assistance is as ready. The tenderest of men are the bravest.

Through countless ages the race has been working toward perfection. Man has always fought. Not necessarily always with other men, but with circumstances, with the forces of nature, with wild beasts, with the enemies of cold and hunger. The fittest has survived, the fittest will survive. And the best way for a man to help carry out the plan of the universe, is to fit himself to bring out the best that is in him, and the best that is in others. To make the conflict a fair and even one. To let each contestant have a chance to show all that he can do without unfair interference. To make fair rules, and live up to them. It is just this that emulative sports teach, and it is on this ground that their claims to moral value rest.

Vote early to-morrow, and see that your neighbors of your way of making vote.

One of the features of Mr. Cleveland's terms in the White House that will always be remembered favorably, will be the result attitude he has maintained in refusing to allow his family and personal affairs to be dragged out for the public amusement. There is a large class of Americans that takes more pleasure in minding the personal affairs of other people than in anything else, and a large class of newspapers has fed this evil. It has assumed proportions that are most dangerous. A certain amount of interest in the wife and family of a public man is permissible, for the wife and family have a large effect upon the man's life, and even upon his public and official acts; but the intelligent public soon wearies of the baby McKees, or the petty details of dress and face powder, or even more intimate and personal information about the President's wife. All honor to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, then, that they have succeeded in avoiding the petty and prying interviewer, and special correspondent.

Some earnest and honest advocates of the free coinage of silver can learn a lesson which will be of great value in this financial campaign, by watching the effect of the violent and intemperate abuse which has recently been heaped upon the bimetalists by gold standard grailers and editors. The inevitable result has been to cheapen their argument, to diminish its force and to strengthen our side. If they will only keep it up, and if the silver men restrain themselves from answering in kind, the East will be easier to convert to bimetallic ideas. Abuse, in any sort of a campaign, is a weapon far more destructive in the result than in the discharge.

More than two bicycles riding abreast on the downtown streets is a menace to other pedestrians, other vehicles, and other bicyclists alike. The reason that the speed of the bicycle is tolerated, when considered with its noiselessness, is that its track is so narrow, and its direction is so readily changed that collisions with slower moving bodies can be easily avoided by the rider. But with several machines moving abreast, there is no room to turn out for anything. If the bicycle club is contemplating the preparation of another ordinance for the consideration of the City Council, this is one of the abuses that they should bear in mind.

The public appetite for baseball has been excited, and we hope to have more of it. It is the best game in the world to watch, for the spectators can see clearly everything that happens, and the interest is continuous throughout, and often cumulative. And besides, all American men, and a good many women, understand the game, and appreciate its good points, and most of the men have played it themselves, and it makes them feel young again to see the youngsters of today repeating their experience. Give us some more.

Among the many other fabrications which have been reported so maliciously and persistently about Mr. Matthews by friends of Mrs. Dunbar, is one to the effect that he wishes to go away with the teaching of music in the schools, and turn out Professor Bach. Mr. Matthews is in favor of nothing that will lower the standard of the schools, and will oppose any change which will be to the detriment of the children. Furthermore, Professor Bach has already been re-elected for another year, so that his retention, even if Mr. Matthews were opposed to him, as he is not, would cut no figure in the present election.

The administration legal forces are not arguing very hard before the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the income tax cases. As a matter of fact, the upholders of the tax have everything to lose, and little chance of gaining anything by a rehearing. The court is not at all likely to reverse so much of a decision as it has already made, and if the rest of the law is allowed to stand, the position of the treasury will not be changed. On the other hand, the chances are about even that all the other sections of the law will be knocked out, if they come up before the full court. The administration would probably be perfectly willing to let the matter rest as it was left by the court, if the other side would be as complaisant.

The Denver Mining Exposition scheme seems to be anguishing. There is no time for that. There is not a moment of time to spare, if the Exposition is to be held next summer, and as to be an adequate representation of the mineral resources of the State. We cannot afford to have a fiasco. If they are going to have it at all, they should announce what they are going to do at once, so that the rest of the State can go to work to do their part toward making it a great success.

The plying of a certain pastor of a church on the Pacific coast will excite more amusement than commiseration. He has been of the sensational order, and has in dress, manner, and style of speaking imitated Oscar Wilde. A few months ago he prepared for a lecturing tour, and had lithographs of himself prepared, long hair, peculiar dress, and all, under which was the legend: "The American Oscar Wilde." And now he is moving heaven and earth to cancel his dates, and get back the printer's matter and pictures, that had been so liberally distributed.

Japan and Russia seem to have reached a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the settlement of the dispute over the peace treaty with China. As now indicated, Japan will take the Chinese territory, and give Russia a generous slice. Russia will then withdraw her protests, and everything will be peaceful again. Just where France and Germany come in on the arrangement is not stated. Pro-

ably no one knows, least of all themselves.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will never be "pulled off" in the State of Colorado. One of the bright spots in Waite's record as Governor is that he refused to allow arrangements to be perfected for a fight in the State on account of the laws against it, and the present administration is not liable to be less careful. The "bankers and wealthy gamblers" of Denver that are said to have \$25,000 ready to put up, will have a chance to keep it.

It has been a long time since there has been a legal execution in Colorado, and in the meantime it would seem as if the number of unwarrantable murders has increased. On Friday of this week it seems probable that there will be a double hanging in the State penitentiary, and it will be interesting to note if the object lesson bears any fruit in the diminution of the crime of murder.

No votes for Mr. Matthews should be lost from over confidence. Mrs. Dunbar's electioneering agents have been at work for three weeks, and they have a thorough organization and have made a personal canvass. They will spare no effort, and many of them will shrink from no assertion, in order to gain votes. Their opponents can meet them only by earnest work.

There is some advantage in living 2000 miles or more from the centers of "art." We miss some good things, it is true, but we escape a good many others. Colorado Springs has had to endure many atrocities in the shape of golf costumes this year, but we have not had any of the new indignation-nichimare posters to advertised theaters, magazines and what not.

The action of the City Council in the matter of the fire department Monday night has not simplified matters to any extent, but the citizens generally will draw the same conclusions from it—that the only influence at work is the sincere desire to get the best possible fire service for the city. Further developments will be awaited with interest.

The First Congregational Church of this city will this summer hold its services with bare floors. We are glad to see the movement extending, and hope that it will include all the churches of the city. A sense of coolness, purity and cleanliness is no unimportant part of the church service since in worship the mind is peculiarly susceptible to outside influences.

The only law that will ever effectually stop the docking of horses' tails will provide a punishment for any person driving a horse so mutilated on the streets. So long as the docking is only expensive, it will be all the more desirable to a certain class, but if a docked horse cannot be driven at all, the custom will soon become obsolete.

Yesterday was an eventful day with the income tax argument in Washington, an important City Council meeting, the school election, a play at the opera house and a hypnotism show at the Coliseum, there was enough going on to make it interesting.

Some of the people who have paid good money to get into the Coliseum these last few nights have some new ideas on the relation between hypnotism and crime, the crime of fraud, particularly.

If 200 Pueblo bicyclists came up here just to ride around, how many might be expected if we had a bicycle celebration and a good race track here.

## The Coming Treasury Deficit.

The estimate is now made that the United States Treasury deficit for the fiscal year will considerably exceed \$50,000,000. In view of this fact no little interest attaches to the question, What will Mr. Cleveland do about it? He will not wish to summon Congress in extra session in July; and the only alternative is to borrow more money. But he has no right to borrow money excepting for maintenance of the gold reserve, and that is now fully maintained by the two British gentlemen whom we have hired to take care of us. Under such painful circumstances what is to be done? What will be done, most likely, is this: Our British protectors are under obligation to hold up the Treasury only so long as they choose to think they can conveniently do so. In the early summer, therefore, we may expect them to notify the President that they have exhausted their powers and can no longer protect us unless there shall be another issue of bonds. The bonds will be promptly issued in behalf of the gold reserve; the deficiency in the revenue will be supplied, a new mountain of debt will be heaped upon the nation, and with it new shame and humiliation. The whole proceeding, however, will have the warm approval of the gold monometallists and of the Republican journals which rejoice in "strengthening the hands of Mr. Cleveland," and he will be hailed again as the savior of his country and the friend of sound money. When Congress shall meet perhaps we may look for the imposition of some restraint upon the wickedness of this man; but the prospect seems by no means hopeful when we remember that in the last session of Congress, Republicans were eager to help him to borrow more money and manifestly afraid to do their duty to the nation by giving him his choice to advance the tariff duties or to let the Treasury go without revenue. The cuckoo spirit appears to be almost as strong among Republican politicians and Republican editors as it is among the President's party friends.—(The Manufacturer.)

## Policemen on Bicycles.

Would it not be a good thing for the superintendent of police to buy a few bicycles and detail a squad of young policemen to learn to ride them, and, not only that, to ride them very rapidly? The desire is not to give these young policemen opportunities to disgraceful themselves as "scooters" on the public streets of Washington for the gratification of their own pleasure or of pride, but it has been thought by some of the more orderly citizens of the District that a few

well-mounted and well-trained members of the police force might do a good deal of excellent work in chasing down those reckless riders who, so to speak, regard the avenue and other busy thoroughfares as mere cinder-paths for their own amusement, regardless of the perils to the lives and limbs of the people that such reckless use of the streets entails. The old recipe for making hare soup necessitates the capturing of a hare as a preliminary precaution against failure. So in all corrective methods invoked in municipalities it is first essential to catch the offender before punishing him. Hitherto the offender has been too fleet to be caught, but if chased by an agile policeman, just as well mounted, the chances of his escape are minimized.—(Washington Star.)

## A Pessimistic View.

To the Editor of The Gazette.  
 Your article in Sunday's issue on "The Moral Value of Sport," suggests the other side of the case, which has been the subject of much thought for years.

There may be a few who, in these terrible struggles for victory, do acquire a moral discipline in bearing defeat, but more feelings of bitterness, of hostility, are engendered, by far than would be necessary to turn the scales decisively to the conclusion of its immoral tendencies.

It is our false view of life and its demands, that are so clearly exemplified and encouraged; yes cultivated, in our young, in their studies, in work, in play. It is our false view of life that makes life the struggle it is.  
 The sentiment in the article of yesterday, viz: "It is of the utmost importance that men shall learn to fight each other in business, and professional work and politics," no matter how "fairly" done, or how "generous the rivalry," is a pernicious doctrine. It is a war of might too often against right. It is the principle, but not the end, on which our modern civilization is conducted and the result? A bascule scramble in earnest—a haphazard scramble with wrecked lives, despair, suicides, as the finale. That "lawyers spend their lives in fighting" may be true, but it is not just, right, nor true to the legitimate use of their profession, that personal contests should enter in.

The ends of justice are overlooked and trumped under foot in the contest to win and bribery, sophistry, perjury are brought in as aides-de-camp.

The "political" struggle too is a trial for personal ends, rather than for principles which should benefit all, and in "business contest" the fight is too literally a scene of carnage to dwell upon with pleasure or even patience.

Let us begin with our young and discipline with emulative contests involving personal strife or comparisons.

Place the standard before them of the intrinsic merit in the object pursued. By all means avoid playing upon that lowest of all, base selfish propensity "to excel another," to beat another. It is a propensity that can be so easily aroused in a young child, and yet lies dormant if not aroused, and is so hard to overcome when once fairly stimulated to action.

It takes more than the preaching of all the pulpits in Christendom to overcome this sentiment, cultivated by school or parent, or society, before a child is 10 or 12 years of age. It is hard to assimilate "Love your neighbor as yourself," with outdo him if you can.

Reverence and labor may involve a contest with our own dullness, but on the battle-ground of self let our warfare be in loving co-operation with our fellows but not in strife or competition against them.

The object of "sports," is or should be recreation. Under the insane object of beating our opponent, the legitimate object is lost, through excess, and the desired balance of the mental and physical forces not obtained, most disastrous results follow.

Games may be made conducive to mental and physical development, stimulating ingenuity, skill, mathematical or literary ability, without personal rivalry. It may be hard for those who have only had the standard of personal rivalry before them to comprehend the fact, but it is a fact notwithstanding.

The development of one's own powers, in exercise, or expanding, through unfamiliar fields of knowledge are sufficient incentives to labor and application justifiable in every possible result, and legitimate ones which will alone secure legitimate desirable results.

"In some of its aspects life is like a game. Men ought to learn to play the game according to the rules, to take success without undue elation and defeat without the bitterness of a loss," says the article on "Moral Value of Sport."

Ah! but when in the game of life under the present ruling, it comes to starving, homeless families—when it comes to a rainy day reserve—the result of life's telling day—being swept away by skillful, adroit maneuvering of a well-practiced gamester, can one smile under defeat?

Now, life is not a game, even if you make play of it for a while. It is ready will sooner or later dawn upon you. It is not "like a game" in any of its real, actual aspects, even if you toy with it. By far, too far, is the immoral influence of sporting contests, and competitive educational work carried into the stern realities of life, and year by year are the sad results accumulating.

There are better, higher aspirations than to outdo another. So let us teach the rising generation.

SARAH L. HARD, M. D.

A French Brand  
 MADE FREE  
 AT THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE  
 ...W. T. FERRY...













# Colorado College Debates Denver University.

## A GREAT BALL GAME.

The Denver Boys Made a Good Night.

## COULD NOT FIND PACKARD

There was some very poor playing and much that was good—fine prospects of a good game this afternoon—the threatening weather kept many away but there was a good crowd out—a reception after the game.

Yesterday was the biggest baseball day this city has seen for years. The weather about three o'clock was lowering, but that seemed to make no difference to the fans, for they were all on hand, and they all stayed all the way through, and lots of them "rooted" for all they were worth. And it was a game that was worth seeing, although it was a little one-sided. The size of the score set the old fellows to reminiscing, and told of a game by had seen the famous "Red" Stockings play in 1870, when the score was 27 to 7; another told how he had once played against the Nationals of Washington, away back about that same time. Then the old boys compared notes on the underhand, straight-arm, pitching that was in vogue in those days. Others with memories a little later, spoke of the palmy days of a dozen years ago, when Johnnie Ward was still with the Providence team, and Tim Keefe was with the Metropolitans, and George Wright was still playing shortstop for Boston, and the only Kelly and Gore and Delany and Ed. Williamson and Burns and the ever-green Anson were on the Chicago. It was a great day for reviving old memories.

But it was a present-day game that they all saw, and they all enjoyed it immensely, and you could not keep any of them away from today's game with a pair of oxen pulling the other way. The first three innings were quite ordinary, and nobody got very much excited, but in the fourth inning the ball roared, and piled up six runs; and maybe the horns and whistles did not blow and the assistant hooters shout themselves black in the face! They repeated the dose in the fifth, and then the Denver boys got their eyes on the ball too, and made five tallies, and everybody was glad of it, and hoped they would brace up and make an even game of it. They did manage to do pretty well in the next inning, but then they quit, and the Colorado College boys kept right on in the fourth, fifth and sixth, and with anything less than forty runs at least. Such pounding of the ball, and especially such base-running was enough to do your heart good, and they never stopped until it was almost dark.

### The Game by Innings.

Play was called promptly at 3:30, and the home team went to the bat. Berrey got his base on balls. Coffin flew to short. Hawkes got to first. Murdoch sent a fly to Avery, which was taken care of nicely. Packard got his base on balls, and the bases were full. Shilling was called out on strikes. No runs. For the Denver side, G. Roberts flew out to Hawkes. Shaffer was hit by pitched ball and took his base, but went out a moment later when Antram sent a grounder to Ehrlich, who promptly belted it to Shilling. Antram was caught off first by the watchful Murdoch, and the side was out.

In the second inning, Avery went out, Frick to Antram. Ehrlich struck out. Frick sent a pretty grounder to center, but never got far, for Berrey went out. Shaffer to Antram. Avery had a present of his base on balls. Fonda hit the circumambient three times, and then the home team, the "Reds," in the poem, "in his grief sat down." Shilling made a pretty stop of H. Roberts' daisy cutter, and sent it to first in time. Stevens' hit, the first clean hit of the day, volmer went out. Shilling to Murdoch.

Third Inning: Coffin hit to Frick, who fumbled, and the runner was safe. Hawkes sacrificed him to second. Murdoch sent one to short, but Coffin, trying too much, was caught between second and third, and passed between second and third, and was out. Then Shilling sent one to Shaffer, who fumbled, and he was safe, while Waid, who was running for Packard, got clear home on some bad throwing and a sensational slide. Bayley got his base on balls, but Ehrlich sent up a pop fly, which was handled by G. Roberts. Frick went out Coffin to Murdoch. G. Roberts sent a fly to Coffin. Shaffer put a grounder to Shilling and died on first.

### A Big Inning.

Fourth Inning: Gillett went out. Frick to Antram. Volmer sent Berrey to his base on balls. Hawkes made a clean hit, on which the lively Shilling scored for Berrey. Murdoch sent to first on a ball, putting three on the bases. Packard hit to third and Coffin was out at the home plate. Shilling was sent to first on balls, forcing Hawkes in. Bayley sent one to Frick, which was fumbled. Murdoch came in, and everybody was safe. Ehrlich had a gift from the pitcher, who was evidently losing the use of his arm, and Packard's runner came in. A moment later, Shilling got home on a passed ball. Then Bayley got in because the catcher thought he was forced and forgot to touch him. Berrey went out, and the agony was over.

Antram put up a little fly to Packard. Avery sent a grounder to the same man, but was safe on a fumble. Fonda could not hit the ball. H. Roberts not only hit the ball, but smashed his bat, and half of it ran him a race to first. Then Avery tried some fancy business and was nipped at third.

Fifth Inning: G. Roberts tried his hand at pitching. By this time the crowd

had conceived an affection for this young man, and made remarks to him under first on balls. Hawkes hit safe and cause they thought he looked like Reddy home, but was caught. Murdoch hit third thing. He was sent to Coffin to lead and Murdoch's home. Shilling Gallagher, and partly because of the him a bit, and he kept on smiling. The pseudonym of "Red"—partly because between H. Roberts' less and got two struck out. D. Bayley, running for color of his hair. But it didn't rattle bases. Packard sent another hot one to Packard, came in on a bad throw to third. Ehrlich made a two-bagger, but never got home, for Gillett went out. Roberts to Antram.

Here began the fun for Denver. Stevens hit safe. Volmer sent one to Shilling, but Coffin in his anxiety to make a double, tried to throw the ball before he got it, and everybody was safe. Stevens and Volmer both moved up on a passed ball. Stevens came in on Frick's safe hit, and Volmer got home on G. Roberts' hit. Shaffer passed one, and Frick and Roberts both came home. Shaffer got in on Antram's long fly. Avery went out to Murdoch. Fonda got to first this time, because he was hit by the ball. Ehrlich muffed a foul fly from H. Roberts, and then the batter cracked out a safe one. With two on bases, Stevens went out, Packard to Murdoch.

Sixth Inning: Berrey hit to Shaffer, fumbled. Coffin lined out a good one over third, and went to second on the recover. Shilling, running for Berrey, came in on a passed ball, and Coffin followed him on another Hawkes hit safe, but was caught fooling off first. Packard sent another pretty one to the usual place, and then his runner, D. Bayley, made the first clean steal of the game to second. "Red" sent Shilling to first on balls. Stevens muffed Bayley's fly, and two men came home. Bayley followed on Ehrlich's safe hit. Ehrlich then stole second, and went to third on a passed ball, but died there, for Gillett went out to first.

Seventh Inning: Frick and Antram disposed of Berrey. Coffin got his base on balls, and in on Hawkes' two-bagger. Hawkes came in on Murdoch's hit. Packard whacked the leather and Antram got to third. Shilling sent the ball a-rolling, and everybody ran home. Frick and Antram took care of Bayley. Ehrlich got his base on balls and stole second forthwith. Shaffer muffed Gillett's fly, but Berrey went out, and there were no more runs.

Denver was disposed of in short order. Shilling to Murdoch, and Stevens followed Fonda's bad example.

### How Is This For High?

Eighth Inning: This one was a corker. Fifteen men went to the bat, and eleven of them got home. Roberts fumbled Coffin's hit, and both runners came in on Murdoch's pretty three-bagger. Packard sent out a long fly, and Murdoch whacked it. Shilling knocked out a hot grounder, and Bayley went to first on balls. Murdoch hit the ball, and then there was a fine exhibition of fancy base running, and Shilling slipped in home and Murdoch to second while the Denver boys were throwing the ball around. Ehrlich got another present from the pitcher, and Bayley came home. Gillett went out to Volmer in right field. Berrey sent one right in front of the home plate, and agile Shilling beat the ball to first. Ehrlich stole third and Shilling second. Frick fumbled, and Ehrlich came in, and Shilling followed him on a little mistake of the catcher. Hawkes lined her out, and Coffin came home. Murdoch knocked another three-bagger, and came in on Packard's hit for two bases. Finally Shilling went out, and there were no more runs that inning.

Denver was disposed of in one, two, three order.

Ninth Inning: Shaffer took a turn in the box and acquitted himself admirably. Bayley went out at first, and Ehrlich and Gillett both sent a little flies to Fonda. Then the Denver boys braced up and brought in four tallies, but it was too late. Shaffer got his base on balls. Antram made a hit, and Avery pounded out the longest one of the day, a big three-bagger over Hawkes' head. Shaffer and Antram coming home. Fonda did the usual thing. H. Roberts got to first and Avery home, but Stevens and Volmer went out and the game was over.

To-day Shaffer will be in the box for Denver, and a better game will doubtless be put up.

Very unfortunate in that all of its pitchers have trouble with their arms. They are a most gentlemanly set of fellows, and the game was marred by no disputes. Everybody hopes they will do better to-day, but Colorado College stock is away above par, and seems likely to remain so.

### Following is the official score:

Colorado College.									
Berrey, c.	4	5	1	0	3	0	2		
Coffin, ss.	4	5	1	0	3	0	2		
Hawkes, r. f.	7	4	2	1	2	0	1		
Murdoch, l. b.	7	6	3	0	12	0	0		
Packard, p.	5	6	4	0	1	9	3		
Shilling, 2 b.	5	6	1	0	2	5	2		
Bayley, l. f.	6	3	1	0	0	1	1		
Ehrlich, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Gillett, c. f.	8	0	3	0	0	0	0		
Totals	52	33	15	1	27	19	12		

### Denver University.

Roberts, G. 3 b.	5	2	1	0	2	1	2		
Shaffer, 2 b.	3	3	1	0	0	3	3		
Antram, l. b.	5	1	2	0	12	0	0		
Avery, l. f.	4	2	0	0	3	0	2		
Fonda, c.	4	0	0	0	7	0	6		
Roberts, H. r. f.	5	0	2	0	0	0	1		
Stevens, c. f.	5	1	0	1	1	5	2		
Volmer, p.	4	2	1	0	1	6	3		
Frick, ss.	4	2	1	0	1	6	3		
Totals	39	12	9	1	27	15	21		

### Score by Innings.

College	0	0	2	6	4	5	11	0	33
Denver	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	12

### ANDERSON COLLEGE VICTORY

Some Grand Stand Comments—Account of the Game by Innings.

It was rocky. There is no doubt of that. The score-keeper got tired of marking errors. The boys themselves amosked got tired of watching their own running bases. But it was amusing to the spectators. The score tells its own story. Everybody did the best he

could, and if that was not the best possible, never mind.

Shaffer was in the box for the visitors, and jarring the terrible pounding he got, his work was very good. It must have been in the air. Bayley escaped the hoodoo, however, for he caught like a professional, and made a three-bagger and a home run besides. As is usually the case, the throwing was the worst feature when either nine got a little rattled. There were some very pretty plays notwithstanding, like the base running in the sixth, when two men were out, and the batter had two strikes and three men were on bases, and Frank Bayley went up about half way between first and second, and everybody moved up, and finally when the pitcher did throw the ball it went wild and he got in. That was a stroke of genius and in a close contest might have won the game. And there were other pretty things too. The ladies on the "grand stand" thought so, anyhow, for they kept saying "Oh, isn't Hawkes' cast sweet?" and "Isn't Shilling as cute as he can be?" and other remarks which would be persona if printed. Here is the story of the game by innings.

### Game by Innings.

First Inning—Denver went to the bat and began work at once. Packard had apparently been sized up, and three good hits, and as many fumbles, brought in four runs in short order. Volmer's safe hit brought in two more, and the ball for one base. G. Roberts' little ground was fumbled, and a succession of bad throws gave two more runs; eight in all. Berrey sent a beauty over second, Coffin put a short-saf fly to left, which was followed by Hawkes with another of the same kind, and then the runner got in. Murdoch flew out to left. Packard filled the bases with a fly to short left, and two men came in on Shilling's hit. Bayley cracked her for a homer, and the crowd went wild. Six runs. D. Bayley struck out. Gillett hit safe. Berrey got to first on a fumble. Coffin dived, and the bases full again. Hawkes hit one about a foot and it was claimed for a "bunt" and allowed.

Second Inning—Shaffer out on strikes. Avery took his base on balls. Shilling made a double play with a hot fly from Antram. Side out. Murdoch sent a beauty to right and got three bases, and came in on Packard's hit. Shilling hit safe. Both came in on Bayley's to left. D. Bayley hit safe and brought his brother in. Gillett hit to Frick, but D. Bayley, running from second, with the hot fly from Shilling hit safe and the bases were full. Bayley hit safe and two men got in, but Shilling was run off and lost his life. D. Bayley moved his brother up. G. Roberts threw Gillett's grounder, and Frick caught it. Berrey was out. Frick to Antram. D. Bayley got in and Gillett after him. About this time the score keeper grew dizzy, but recovered when G. Roberts threw out Coffin at the home plate. Score 20 to 8.

Third Inning—Hawkes made a quick assist from right to first and caught his man. The other two were easy victims. Denver braced a little, and Colorado College got only one run.

Fourth Inning—Frick sent one to Gillett. G. Roberts got to second. Antram flew to Gillett. Shaffer kept one out, and "Red" got in. Shaffer reached home on a passed ball. Avery went out, Berrey to Murdoch. "Reddy" got Berrey's fly, and Stevens got Coffin's. Hawkes out to Shaffer. Score 21 to 10.

Fifth Inning—Murdoch got on balls, and so did Stevens. Roberts went out to Murdoch. Volmer hit safe and Fonda came in. Frick's hit brought Stevens in, but Volmer was nailed at the plate by Berrey. Shaffer ended the inning by a little one to Packard. Three runs.

Murdoch went to first on balls. Packard fouled out. Shilling went to first for a gift. Frick made a fine stop of Murdoch's hot grounder, but nobody went out. The inning ended with a fly from Berrey to H. Roberts.

Sixth Inning—A daisy cutter to Shilling, who overthrew and the runner was safe. Fonda made his first safe hit. Stevens flew to Shilling. H. Roberts to Coffin and Volmer to Gillett. Coffin struck out. Hawkes was safe on an overthrow to first, and Antram and Murdoch's hit off the pitcher's head. Packard was hit with the ball. Murdoch made a clean steal of third. Shilling filled the bases. Bayley hit a little one, and Murdoch was forced out. Fancy base running brought in Ehrlich for Packard, and Shilling was out. Frick struck out. Frank Bayley started his fancy base running by leading away off first, so as to tempt a throw from the pitcher. Everybody got a move on, while Shaffer was making up his mind where to throw. Ehrlich made a dash or two, and Shaffer overthrew and Shilling got in from second.

Seventh Inning—Frick got to first on Coffin's fumble. "Reddy" flew to Dwight. Bayley. Frick went out trying to get two bases on an overthrow. Antram fanned.

Gillett hit safe between short and third and then Berrey cracked out a homer. Coffin sent a good one to short left field. Hawkes' hit to short was fumbled but he was doubled up on second on Murdoch's to "Reddy." Packard fouled out. Shilling's hit brought in Coffin and Murdoch's runner. Berrey's hit brought in Shilling. Gillett struck out.

Eighth Inning—Two men out, Fonda waited, and Stevens sent him to third on a hit to left, but he never got in. For H. Roberts flew to Coffin, and the game was over.

### Colorado College.

Berrey, c.	6	8	1	2	1	2		
Coffin, ss.	6	3	4	0	3	0		
Hawkes, r. f.	6	3	1	0	1	2		
Murdoch, l. b.	5	4	3	0	8	1		
Packard, p.	6	4	3	0	1	6	1	
Shilling, 2 b.	4	6	2	1	3	2	4	
Bayley, l. f.	7	2	4	0	1	1	0	
Ehrlich, c. f.	7	2	3	0	3	0	1	
Gillett, l. f.	7	2	3	0	3	0	1	
Totals	51	31	25	5	23	13	15	

### Denver University.

Frick, ss.	4	2	2	0	1	2	2		
Roberts, G. 3 b.	5	2	1	0	2	4			
Antram, l. b.	5	1	0	5	0	0			
Shaffer, 2 b.	5	0	0	0	0	0			
Avery, l. f.	4	1	0	0	1	1			
Fonda, c.	2	2	0	0	0	0			
Stevens, c. f.	2	2	0	2	0	2			
Roberts, H. r. f.	5	1	0	1	1	5			
Volmer, p.	4	1	2	0	0	2			
Totals	39	12	9	1	27	15	21		

Score by Innings.

Denver, 9. Double play Shilling, base on balls, by Packard 3, by Shaffer 3, time 0: game 2:45; umpire, Dave.

### GOING ON.

#### The Result, Put Colorado College in the Front for the Pennant.

Special to The Gazette.

Golden, Colo., May 2.—The ball game today between the School of Mines and State University clubs was won by the team from Golden. The score stood 5 to 3 and 1 was a good game. After made 1 in the first, 1 in the third and 1 in the eighth. Golden made 3 in the second and 2 in the fifth.

In the tennis games played between the two clubs Golden won the doubles and Boulder the singles.

#### FLORENCE WORKS STARTED.

#### The Big Cyanide Plant Now Working Smoothly.

The large cyanide plant of the Metallic Extraction company at Florence has commenced work again and everything is going smoothly.

Ground was broken for this plant in December, 1932. It has, therefore, taken about five months to complete it. There was used in the construction over half a million feet of lumber and 50 car loads of machinery. The works are situated on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, two miles north of Florence, on a level piece of ground. The ore is delivered on an elevated trestle 400 feet long, the cars descending by gravity to the sumping mill and thence when unloaded return to the siding below. The sumping mill is 40 feet in diameter and three Goda crushers which crush the ore to four mesh. It is then elevated and sampled by perfected automatic samplers and distributed by mechanical means in the stock bins. From the stock bins the ore is fed as required into the dryers and thence to the pulverizing machinery, where it is reduced to 40 mesh and finally discharged into the finished pulp bins in the leaching building. This latter building is 150x200 feet and contains six tanks, each capable of holding 300 tons of ore.

The gold is leached out of the ore in these tanks and is precipitated from the solution in the refining room, melted, refined and cast into ingots, which will be shipped to the United States mint at Denver. The works embody all the newest methods known for the economic treatment of ores by the cyanide process, the machinery and buildings are of the very best material and workmanship, and it is needless to say the huge machines started up smoothly and the entire plant is running perfectly in every part and at the entire satisfaction of the management.

The works are supplied with their own waterworks, water being taken from the river. It has its own electric light plant.

It is said to be the largest cyanide mill in the United States and is supplied with an assay office and a chemical laboratory, thoroughly equipped. The capacity of the works is 100 tons per day, but at present will be run to only one-half capacity and day time.

The works are running on Victor and Anacosta ore.

#### CREEDE AND CRIPPLE CREEK CO.

#### Annual Meeting Yesterday—A Change in the Directorate.

The annual meeting of the Creede and Cripple Creek company was held yesterday in the company's office in the El Paso Bank building. Out of a total of \$60,000,000 were represented. The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. H. Mitchell, the secretary, and Mr. C. H. Morse was appointed to the chair, who nominated Messrs. H. R. Wray and Phil Delany a committee on credentials.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected to the directorate: H. H. Mitchell, H. E. Bassett, D. J. Sil, Phil Delany, F. H. Pettigell, Sam Strong, W. W. Williamson and H. H. Mitchell.

The chair appointed Messrs. Wray and Sauris tellers who reported the following amounts as receiving the highest number of votes: H. H. Mitchell, 511; H. E. Bassett, 411; D. J. Sil, 311; Phil Delany, 211; F. H. Pettigell, 111; Sam Strong, 111; W. W. Williamson, 111.

The meeting then adjourned. The newly elected directors are to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock to elect officers for the year.

The bond and case on the Ocean Wave has been declared forfeited. The company has several offers to bond and lease the claim to other parties, but a good advance in price and will act upon these offers as soon as possible. The Little Mary lode is being worked steadily but the bond is not due until October next.

#### Harrison-Chapman.

Yesterday morning at St. Stephen's church in the presence of a few friends, Mr. Charles Clinton Harrison and Miss Cora Chapman were united in marriage by the Rev. Philip Washburn. Mr. Harrison has lived in Colorado Springs for about six years and has occupied several positions of trust in the business community. He is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Harrison of Chicago, and has also resided in this city for several years. The young couple are greatly esteemed by all who knew them and have the hearty good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

#### Among those present at the wedding were: Dr. Anderson, who gave the bride away; Dr. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Wilson; Mrs. A. A. Leddy of Manitou; Mrs. Preston; Miss Martin; Mr. Charles B. Buckner; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Buckner; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left for a brief wedding trip.

#### Pharmacist Officers.

A directors' meeting of the Pharmacist association was held yesterday evening at The Antlers hotel. The following directors were present: A. C. Cones, president; and general manager, C. K. Collier, vice president; Frank Pettigell, secretary; H. P. Callbridge, treasurer.

It was decided to act in accordance with the resolution of the stockholders and to reduce the salaries of the officers and in the future the president and general manager were received \$100 per month, the secretary \$50 per month and the treasurer \$30 per month. The company's office will be in Frank Pettigell's room No. 11 Bank block.

A telephone message from camp last night was to the effect that there was a present for the trustees' good faith with great economy to make 20 cents more.

#### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, S. A. Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 79, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), Ivywild, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes and interest of even date with said deed of trust, or for the sum of \$210 and nine for the sum of \$750 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, and September 1, in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes, of \$750 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, the holder of the said three notes of \$750 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns, thereat in public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 12th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,  
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

Date of first publication April 18, 1895.  
Date of last publication May 16, 1895.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and 40 cents, (\$189.40), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Wm. Roach in favor of T. R. Countryman, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Wm. Roach, have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Seven-eighths (7/8) of the "Blair" lode mining claim and the "Blair No. 2" lode mining claim, being sur. No. 842, one one-half of the Caribou lode mining claim and 5-24 of the "Annie Rooney" lode mining claim, all of which are all of said claims being situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Wm. Roach, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 10th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 13th day of April, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,  
Sheriff of El Paso County.

H. A. DAY, Attorney.

Date of first publication April 18, 1895.  
Date of last publication May 9, 1895.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth M. Gay, late of the County of Essex in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1895, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 16th day of April, A. D. 1895.

FREDERICK H. GAY,  
Administrator with the will annexed.

First publication April 18, 1895.  
Last publication May 16, 1895.

#### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Susan T. Dunbar and Shimon J. Dunbar, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1892, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, in book 132, on page 422, convey to the undersigned, F. W. Howbert, of El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block "K" in the Edwards addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to S. W. Giddings, Sr., of their certain promissory note for



